

in vogue; also many varieties of bright stoves, well adapted for drawing and dining-rooms, good, attractive articles, at what may be called really moderate prices. Kitchen ranges and apparatus, including very recent improvements in the application of steam to culinary purposes, are present in abundance; and black stoves at a few shades above the price of the metal.

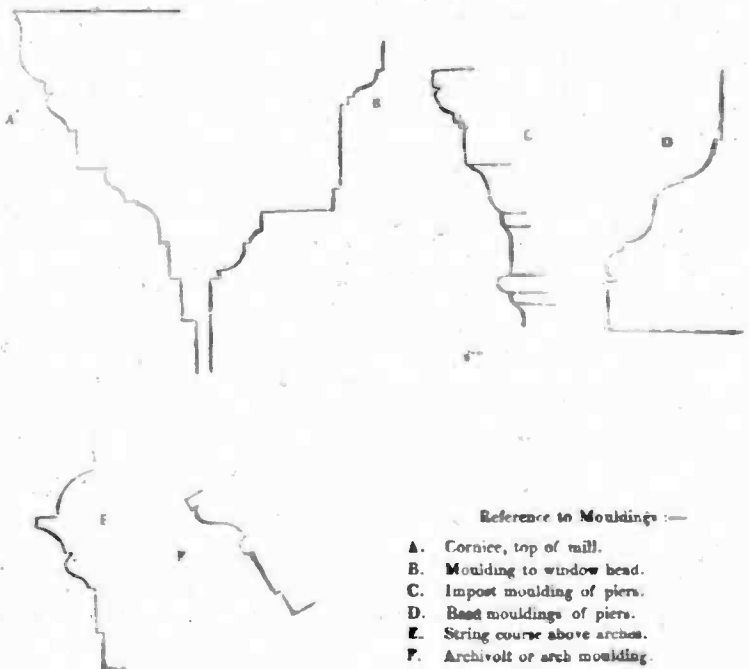
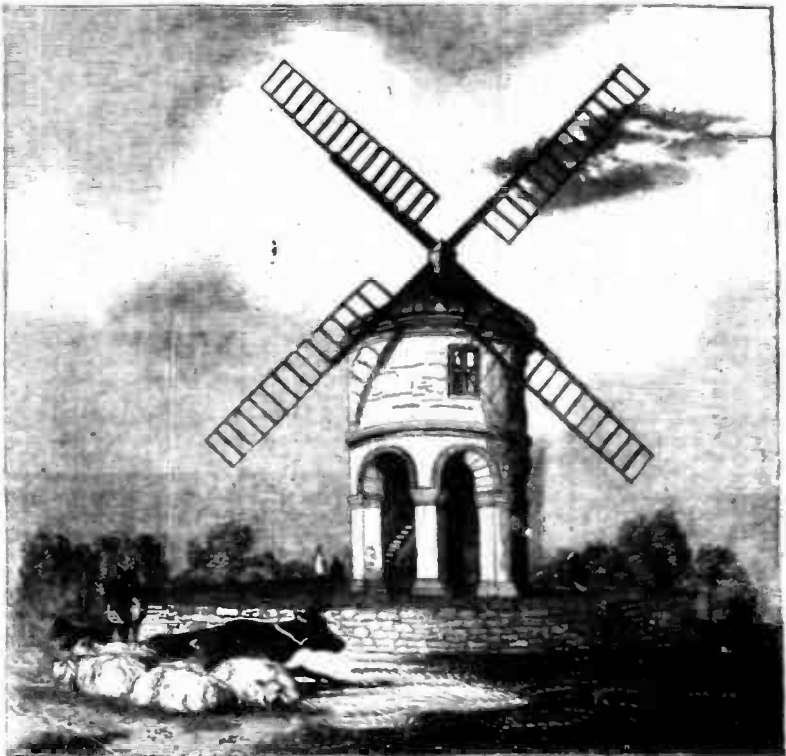
MR. ROE'S ANTI-FRICTION PUMP.

WE have had an opportunity of which any practical inquirer may also avail himself, of inspecting a pump now preparing by Mr. Roe for her Majesty's dockyard, upon the principle denominated by him as his anti-friction pump. It is at Mr. Roe's establishment, in the Strand. It promises to be of great power and utility, and is very simple, which in all things of this class is a great merit. The principal difference between it and the old pump consists in a reversal of the old method, inasmuch as in the old pump a leathern bucket is made to work in the pump barrel or cylinder, while in this new and improved pump a cylindrical metallic piston is made to work in a metallic ring; and it will be instantly perceived that the difficulty of tight working may be abated with a corresponding decrease of friction. In the old pump the bucket plunger, by hard pressure against the sides of the pump-barrel, caused considerable labour to overcome, while in this the labour is so far diminished as to encourage the presumption that two men, with a double-action pump of 6½ barrels, will raise 120 gallons of water per minute. Indeed, we have heard it stated, that at a brickyard where the pump has been adopted, the difference in the water raised is almost as two to one compared with a pump in the same place on the old principle, while the power required to work it is as one horse to two. In ordinary calculation, however, it would be safe to say that the friction is diminished full 25 per cent. We can conceive nothing more admirable than this pump as a portable machine, to be fixed in a wooden case upon wheels, and transported to the scene of work in foundations, sewers, &c. The cost, we are surprised to learn, is not greater than that of the ordinary pump. Mr. Roe has two or three nice working models, which will well repay inspection, particularly one in glass, where the operation of the pump and its advantages are distinctly displayed.

ON SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

IN the earlier numbers of THE BUILDER, we made a few remarks on this head, the justice of which we are in some degree proud to have had confirmed, by the results of the plan we pointed out. Those remarks accompanied the very clever drawings of a young friend, who, under the signature of "A. B.," applied for employment as an architectural draughtsman: his drawings procured him a choice of employers; and since then we have had another instance of something leading to a probability of a similar result in the case of a contributor of the design at page 219, signing himself "A Young Architect." What we said in effect before we must again repeat: these are not the times for men, and especially young men, "to hide their light under a bushel." Real talent has nothing to fear from putting itself forward; every thing from hanging backward. There is a great deal of talent in the country, it is true, but not any great degree of excess of it; and while very middling sort of stuff can pass muster, backed by friends, fortune, and influence, can puff or laud itself, and be lauded into notice, it is too bad, if in excess of modesty, or chilled by disappointment and despondings, the really meritorious, from ability, should be kept in the back-ground. We have many other instances of our paper serving the cause of our class, and bringing together those who are dependent upon one another, in the light of one requiring and the other giving, useful service; and it is a matter of pride to us to find it so. All we desire is an increase of this faculty, or power, to do good; and this the building class have the power of conferring upon us, and then of effectually serving themselves.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.—The designs of Messrs. Wardell and Littlewood, of Bishopsgate-street-within, have been adopted by the committee.



Reference to Mouldings:—

- A. Cornice, top of mill.
- B. Moulding to window head.
- C. Impost moulding of piers.
- D. Base mouldings of piers.
- E. String course above arches.
- F. Archivolts or arch moulding.

INIGO JONES.—EXTRAORDINARY MILL IN WARWICKSHIRE.

THE accompanying drawing represents the classic taste of our great master, Inigo Jones, in a somewhat singular light, but it proves, what we have undertaken to shew, that true genius can develop itself in the humblest as well as in the highest walks of art. Every thing that came from the hand of Jones had its expression of fitness: he had known and studied the practices of his art in a better school than Italy, and before he went there; but he returned to apply the fruits of a well-trained and well-furnished imagination in the corn-mill, now shewn before us, as well as in the Palace of Whitehall. Jones, too, was not so far removed from that period when England's sons entertained, and indeed were born, with a pure sense of the

picturesque—the blood, if we may so speak, of that race of men who had been bred to the achievement of great deeds in art, was running in his veins, the defilements of modern Vandalism had not infused their taint all thoroughly in him,—and hence we find that whether he would span the rustic brook with the simplest bridge, or exercise his great mind, worthily as he deemed, and as we deem, upon the simple structure of a mill, all was harmony and beauty; look at his mouldings too, every line an exemplar, and worthy of study and of imitation, steering the line even between the hard and rigid sternness of the Greek, and the free license of the Gothic contour. The workmen, the artist-workmen, had not all died off either, for without these, all that fidelity and life-like expression that each stroke of the tool would seem to have elicited, that rubbing up to a touch as it were